



STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. DANIEL, OF LYNCHBURG.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JAMES BARBOUR, OF CULPEPER.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
P. W. MCKINNEY, OF FARMVILLE.
FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
JUDGE CHARLES K. STUART.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7

Mr. W. F. Lee, of Halifax county, says:
"I did not think the republican party would come, as it now is, joined to the radical party, but I thought it had a higher purpose in view. I am a republican, and warmly in favor of the State debt, but I am a democratic republican, and cannot consent by my vote to aid the radical party."

Mr. Lay is a prominent republican of his county, but like many other people who think the State debt should be repaid, he does not see how turning the United States Senate over to the Hoars, Fries and other haters and revilers of the South and the State over to the control of seceders and negroes can possibly accomplish that purpose, the more especially as the Court of Appeals of the State and the Supreme Court of the United States both say the State debt can not be repaid by the Riddickberger bill.

In the face of the census returns, which the members of that ultra radical organization, the N. Y. Union League Club, being business men, have doubtless carefully perused, and in which they see the immense increase in the wealth and population of Virginia from 1870 to 1880, during which period the State was in the control of the democrats, General Mahone told them last Tuesday night that the democrats had been a will stone around the neck of the State and had prevented her from rising and progressing on the onward march of the nation. But what else could have been expected of a man who said a year or two ago that Virginia owned thirty odd millions of dollars, and who now says she only owes twenty millions, though she has not reduced the debt by the payment of a single cent?

The New York Herald says "if the Southern people do not succeed in building up a prosperity which will be second to none in the world it will be their own fault." No it won't. It will be because the republicans in the North, by the advice of papers like the Herald, support Gen. Mahone and men of his stamp, who by the help of the democrats of the South, though such control necessitates the repudiation of her pecuniary obligations, the destruction of her credit, and the ruin of her every moral as well as material interest.

The Cotton Exposition at Atlanta is a great success so far, both as regards exhibits from all sections of country and visitors from Georgia. The number of visitors from the North, however, is not as large as was hoped for or expected.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Hon. John Goode will speak at Fredericksburg Saturday night, October 8th.

The Hon. Epps Hunt will speak at Brimstone, Prince William county, Monday, October 10th.

Hon. John Goode and Mr. Edward Church have been nominated by the democrats of Norfolk to represent that city in the next House of Delegates.

Mr. Wm. G. Perkins, a well known and popular citizen of Stafford county, was found dead in bed Wednesday morning at his residence "Hollywood." It is supposed he died from apoplexy.

The Hon. John W. Daniel will speak at Culpeper, O. H. Monday, October 17th; Alexandria, Tuesday, October 18th; Stafford, O. H., Wednesday, October 19th; Fredericksburg, October 19th; Culpeper, O. H., Wednesday, October 22nd; Orange, O. H., Monday, October 24th; Winchester, October 27th.

Around Lynchburg, Tuesday night, heavy frost and cold rain destroyed the tobacco plant. Telegrams report that the frost was very general throughout the State, and did considerable damage, especially to the tobacco crop. The reports, which cover almost the entire tobacco section of the State, are very depressing, and show that at least one half of the standing crop has been destroyed, and in some counties it is even worse. But little of the crop had been cut and housed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Victor Hugo has given 1,000 francs to the poor of Paris.

Mr. John Dillon, M. P., is still in very poor health in London.

The editor of the Berlin Vossische Zeitung has been fined 50 marks for charging a police commissaire with neglect of duty.

The leading statement of Russia are of the opinion that the "Eastern question" is not likely to disturb the peace of the world.

Snow has fallen occasionally for the past three days in Resenthal, a district in the Tyrol, and in Upper Carinthia.

President Greys has returned to Paris and a decree summoning the Chambers to meet on the 28th instant will be published to-day.

Mr. Parrell and Mr. O'Donnell speaking on Wednesday at a Land League meeting at Danesmoor. The number of imprisoned "suspects" is now 133.

THE VALLEY RAILROAD.—An important meeting of the directors of the Valley Railroad was held yesterday in Baltimore. Mr. Samuel Spencer, third vice president of the Baltimore & Ohio, was elected president of the Road, and Mr. Wm. Keyser, President. The president was instructed to have contracts let for the building of the road between Staunton and Lexington, 26 miles. The construction of the road to Lexington, it was announced, is assured, as details are thought to have been completed nearly looking to that end.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7, 1881.

The references of the democratic Senators that was to have been held this evening, has been postponed until tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock, when it will be held in the room of the Senate Committee on Revolutionary Claims. With regard to the election of this conference, the prevailing idea seems to be that it will determine to elect a democratic President of the Senate, and that, after he shall have been elected, the democrats will agree that the three republican Senators-elect shall be sworn in. It will also, it is probable, determine upon whom to unite the democratic vote for Secretary, and also to elect at least half the committees. Whether these determinations can be carried out remains to be seen. Some seem to think the republicans will not fight for President and Secretary, but will give those positions up, expecting to make party capital by so doing, by asserting that the rebels were determined to have them, to assassinate the President, take possession of the Government and revolutionize the country, but that they will fight for the committees and lay claim to them upon the ground that they have relinquished the President and Secretary. On the other hand, it is said that Senator David Davis will vote with the republicans for President of the Senate. Should he do so, the democrats could elect the President by two majorities, but, as soon as the three republican Senators are sworn in, the republicans would have one majority and could elect the democratic and elect a republican. What will be done with regard to the Secretary nobody is yet knows, except that Mr. Gorham will not be elected, as the democrats will filibuster against his election, and as he has no command of the strength of his own party. There is a rumor to the effect that some democrats are so "partisan" and "conciliatory" that they will be disposed to vote for a republican President of the Senate, but it is not credited.

The republican Senators will also hold their caucus to-morrow morning. They will also determine upon the line of action they will pursue. They will probably agree to vote for Mr. Anthony for President of the Senate, but should they determine to nominate Mr. Gorham for Secretary and Mr. Riddickberger for Sergeant at Arms, some of the members of the caucus will bolt, or rather they have been heard to say they would.

The Senators are arriving very slowly. There are not more than one third of them yet in the city, but they are all expected to be on hand by Monday morning.

The democratic candidates for the position of Secretary of the Senate don't entertain a doubt about the democrats electing that officer, and are striving energetically to obtain the caucus nomination. The four most prominent candidates are ex-Senator Wilber, ex-Congressman Young, of Georgia, Col. L. Q. Washington, and Mr. Rice Blandford.

Major Bob Hunter, of Winchester, is here to-day. He says that the democratic prospects in the Valley of Virginia are all pleasing, and that if the other portions of the State do as well Daniel will gain a victory next month of which he may justly be proud.

The nomination of Mr. John Goode for the House of Delegates by the democrats of Norfolk, last night, is looked upon here as an omen of the triumph of the democrats of Virginia are anticipating their best and strongest men for the Legislature.

A commission as postmaster was issued to-day to E. B. Miller, at Mount Laurel, Halifax county, Va.

The President is spending a quiet day. He has but few callers, most of them being the members of the Senate, all of whom call upon him soon after their arrival. The democratic members are much pleased with the cordial manner with which he receives them. One of them says that so far as "generalities" are concerned he is a fairly all right, but whether he is so on "particulars" is not so certain.

Ohio politicians just arrived to-day say the democrats will carry that State next Tuesday. They seem to have their prognostications upon the basis of a small vote and the increased strength of the temperance ticket.

Capt. Howards was brought out of jail to-day on a writ of habeas corpus. His counsel contended that the additional charge against him was not a new charge, but merely another specification in the old charge and therefore did not require another bail bond. The new bond demanded was then reduced to ten thousand dollars, but the captain said he could not give it. The judge thereupon took the papers, and said he would render a decision this evening or to-morrow as to whether or not a new bond should be required. The captain is not expecting to the rule that the way of the transgressor is hard, that is physically at least, for his present incarceration has so changed since his delinquencies were first brought to light. He now looks old, haggard, care-worn and unkempt; indeed he is so changed that many of the large crowd present in the court room this morning failed to recognize in the miserable looking prisoner they saw the man they were once familiar with.

Secretary Windom is expected to return to-morrow. The rumor in New York that the \$20,000,000 bonds last called for, and not due till December will be paid without rebate of interest is not credited here.

The 9th Massachusetts regiment will return from Yorktown via this city, passing through here on the 21st inst.

The following telegram was received here to-day in response to one sent by a relative of the late G. W. Harrison, asking if the report of the latter's death by drowning is correct:

Crowford's Landing, Mich., Oct. 6, 1881.

Yrs. Mr. Harrison, his eldest daughter, Mrs. Dr. Patterson and lawyer Cowles were drowned on Saturday night, 24th ult. None of the bodies have yet been recovered.

Tournament.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
FAIRFAX C. H., Va., Oct. 5.—According to announcement a tournament came off at "Freedom Hill," near Vienna, on yesterday, and was largely attended, and several remarkable incidents were connected therewith—among the most noted being the fact that only one readjuster was on hand, and that one was a lady.

About twenty knights entered for the prize, which were a saddle, bridle, whip and spurs, and, after a spirited contest of about three hours, the result was ascertained to be as follows, to wit: T. Shughrue crowned as queen, Miss Lizzie Carper, J. Hughes crowned Miss Marion Shipman first maid of honor, Thomas Carper crowned Miss L. Shipman second maid of honor, and Wm. E. Thomas crowned Miss Cora Carper third maid of honor.

The coronation address was delivered by Mr. G. Pat. Barkley, of this place, in a speech of much force, replete with humor and oratorical effect.

Dancing was then commenced and continued to the small hours of the morning. The number of pretty ladies who greeted the ball room with their presence was remarkable, prominent among whom were the Misses Shaw, Patterson, Corwell, Hughes, Adams, Bowman, Patterson, Walker and others. Vienna was represented by our genial friends Samuel R. Thompson and Geo. Bowman; Falls Church by Clark Crossman, Wilber Birch, Arthur Nodine and others, and Fairfax C. H. by Messrs. Jas. W. Burke, G. Pat. Barkley, W. E. Graham and F. W. Richardson.

The affair as a whole was a success, and will be remembered by those who attended for years to come for several reasons, which cannot here be given.

The whole thing was under the direction and

management of Mr. E. R. Merry, who does not believe his name, as he is a merry case and wants everybody coming in contact with him to be likewise.

A Card From Major John W. Daniel.

BAISTON, GOODSON, Sept. 30, 1881.

While in Lynchburg on yesterday a friend called my attention to the Richmond Whig of September 28th containing an article headed, "Is this forgery?" wherein is represented a so-called facsimile of a ticket voted in Lynchburg in 1879, when I was the conservative candidate for the State Senate. The ticket referred to has upon it printed the names of Wickliffe and others, the readjuster candidates for the General Assembly which are "scratched" with a pen, and the names of the conservative candidates inserted in their stead in writing. The Whig claims that I was the beneficiary of the scratched ticket; that it was a forgery, and desires to know who did it.

I cannot judge from the rude facsimile given whether the particular ticket copied is genuine, but I am familiar with the circumstances under which such a ticket was used by a few voters in the election of 1879, and I propose to relate them.

I was nominated for reelection to the Senate by the conservatives of Campbell and Lynchburg, the readjuster party nominated against me one George M. Wickliffe, alias Dr. Worsham, who had come to Campbell county from the latter name a few years before and a fugitive from justice in Louisiana. Holding the position of Auditor in that State under carpet bag rule, he had embezzled public funds to a large amount, and had been impeached and convicted of the crime by the Senate of Louisiana. Escaping he had hidden himself in a remote part of Campbell county under the alias of Worsham, and was there enjoying his ill-gotten gains. Rearrested and taken South under a requisition, he had managed to evade the clutches of the law, and had come to the surface in 1879 as readjuster nominee for the Virginia Senate. His record, fully certified, was sent to Lynchburg and ventilated; and the more respectable portion of the readjuster party revolted against the election of such a man.

On the night before the election three colored republicans came voluntarily to see me. They stated that they and a number of their colored friends could not and would not vote for Wickliffe, although he was a republican, and that they desired to vote for my colleagues and myself. And they asked me to give them some conservative tickets. I replied that I had no such tickets, and had not seen any; that I had nothing to do with their preparation, the matter being in charge of the Executive Committee, and that I had no consciousness about an election, which was assured by a large majority.

They then said, "We have several batches of the Wickliffe tickets, and if we can get conservative voters to vote them, but if we vote for conservative tickets of a different kind, there are a number of men who will vote them, and who will attempt to intimidate and prosecute us; and can you not have such tickets printed for us?" I said no; I don't care to bother with it. They were insistent; and then said, "We think you should help us to vote without undergoing intimidation and persecution; and will you not erase the names in the Wickliffe ticket and insert those of the conservatives; this will enable us to vote as we please."

I then urged I said if that is all you wish I will do it, and picking up a pen I erased the names of the Wickliffe candidates on one batch of these tickets, and inserted those of the conservative candidates.

It must be obvious to any mind enlightened by the slightest ray of intelligence, that there was no wrong or impropriety in this act. I did it purely without concealment of any kind. Scratched tickets are rightfully voted in every election. And these tickets altered in my handwriting were not intended to deceive. So far from being designed or calculated to deceive—with them deception was impossible—as the most illiterate, and unwary could not fail to see upon the faces of the tickets that they were scratched. If you will glance at the copy in the Whig, the eye will at once detect the assertion that the possibility of deception in the use of such a ticket is absolutely excluded.

I heard nothing more of the matter until December, 1879. In the meantime by the convention of the Legislature, and the election of Wm. Mahone as United States Senator, it became evident that the coalition between republicans and readjuster delegates had been perfected, and from the character of some of the readjuster candidates for judicial and other offices, Wickliffe concluded that his opportunity for county judge of Campbell. I exposed his record and rendered his election impossible. He then fled to his second delinquency, Wickliffe, embittered by his second delinquency, was endeavoring to induce the three colored republicans before mentioned and others, by use of money, to make affidavits that I had been guilty of improper conduct in the election. But the three republicans voluntarily gave me their statements, which I hold, certifying the facts, as I have related them, and utterly disproving and upstating Wickliffe's allegations.

Subsequently it came to my knowledge that Wickliffe, who became a frequent visitor at the Whig office, took one or more of these alleged forged tickets to that office, and laid them before Gen. Mahone and the managers of the Whig paper. His absurd and ridiculous professions I was told, met with no encouragement, and no notice was taken of the matter. Notwithstanding he got Jack Ayerett, a leading colored republican of Lynchburg, to go on a similar mission to General Mahone and the Whig, which met, as I was told, the same rebuff.

Still persisting, Wickliffe went to Mr. H. L. Riddickberger and other readjuster Senators, showed them the so-called forged ticket, and urged that they bring it to the attention of the Senate with charges against me. He was again rebuffed; Mr. Riddickberger scornfully declining, as he himself told me, to be made a fool of by "that fellow Wickliffe."

Yet, again Wickliffe made a fourth effort. He put the matter in the hands of Cephas Davis, a colored republican readjuster Senator from Mecklenburg. I mentioned the fact to Senators Riddickberger and Wood, both readjusters, and to Senator E. W. Early, republican, telling them that if there was the slightest circumstance which, in their judgment, called for investigation, or explanation, that I challenged and defied any readjuster to inspect the papers in Cephas Davis' hands, which I never saw or care to see, they seemed obviously frivolous, then I did not wish to be bothered about them. They reported to me that the thing was absurd, and no notion whatever was taken of it.

Contemporaneously Wickliffe was heard to say that if I would stop opposing him he would not push the matter; which I only noticed by renewed and more active denunciations of his character and history. And there the matter ended.

It is thus made plain that the allegations of the scratched tickets now made in the Whig were pure of a silly and impudent attempt made nearly two years ago by a fugitive from justice, to assail my good name—at a time when the triumph of his political associates led him to fancy that I, being in a minority, was his power. The Whig was thus as familiar with the facts as it is now; but every man who had the faintest instinct of honesty or good sense, revolted from so vile and foolish an undertaking. And the ridiculous profession that I had committed any wrong or impropriety, fell to the ground of its own weight. Then full power was in the hands of my political opponents to

deal with the matter as they would; yet occupying as I did a seat in the Senate, I stood ready with every evidence of complete innocence, challenge and defying the bias essentially instigated by my disreputable opponent.

Matters have changed. I have resigned my seat in the Senate. I stand before the people as the nominee of the conservative democracy for Governor. The election is near at hand. My hands are not as free as they were. And now in a fit of desperation, the Whig—after retaining the facts for nearly two years, and knowing that there is naught in them to cast a shadow of suspicion on me—comes forth with its article endeavoring to cast odium upon me. Little comment is called for.

I do not care to bandy epithets with those who, for selfish purposes, pervert facts, and draw unjust and silly conclusions, and I content myself with the plain statement which is submitted to the judgment of reasonable and honorable men. Respectfully,

JNO. W. DANIEL.

Gutten's Confession.

The New York Herald of Thursday contained seven closely printed columns of what purports to be an autobiography of Gutten, as dictated by him to a stenographer. His story of the assassination of the President, is one of the most cold-blooded accounts of a dreadful crime that has ever been put on paper. "My idea, simply stated," he remarks, "was to remove as easily as possible Mr. James A. Garfield, a quiet and good natured citizen of Ohio, who temporarily occupied the position of President of the United States, and substitute in his place Mr. Chester A. Arthur, of New York, a distinguished and highly estimable gentleman. Mr. Garfield I intended to quietly remove to Paradise, (which is a great improvement on this world,) while Mr. Arthur saved the republic." And he adds: "Not a soul in the universe knew of my purpose to remove the President. If he had failed I shall never attempt it again. My motive was purely political and patriotic, and I acted under Divine pressure. It was the same kind of pressure that led Abraham to sacrifice his son Isaac."

After giving an account of his application for either the Austrian mission or the Paris consuls, and the little satisfaction he obtained either from President Garfield or Secretary Blaine in respect to these appointments, he says that the rebels he met with "had not the slightest influence on him either one way or another in reference to his removing the President." He came, he said, to the bloody determination pending the answer to his request for the Paris consuls, and for several weeks after being denied an interview with the President he did not press his application either to him or to Mr. Blaine. In the meantime, according to his story, he was brooding over the quarrel that had broken out between the stalwarts and the half-breeds in consequence of the resignation by Mr. Cookling of his seat in the Senate.

"My conception of the idea of removing the President was this," Mr. Cookling, engaged on Monday, May 16, 1881. On the following Wednesday I was in bed. I think I retired about 8 o'clock. I felt depressed and perplexed on account of the political situation, and I retired earlier than usual. I felt worried in mind and body, and I was in my bed about 9 o'clock, and was thinking over the political situation, when the idea flashed through my brain that if the President was out of the way everything would go better. At first this was a mere impression. It startled me, but the next morning it came to me with renewed force, and I began to read the papers with a view to the possibility that the President would have to go, and the more I read the more I saw the complication of public affairs, the more I was impressed with the necessity of removing him. This thing continued for about two weeks. I kept reading the papers and kept being impressed, and the idea kept bearing and bearing and bearing down upon me that the only way to unite the two factions of the republican party and save the republic from going into the hands of the rebels and democrats was to quietly remove the President.

"Two weeks after I conceived the idea my mind was thoroughly settled on the intention. I never mentioned the conception to a living soul. I did most of my thinking in the park and on the street, and I used to read Arlington and Riggs House daily to read the papers."

"After I had made up my mind to remove him the idea when I should remove him pressed me, and I was somewhat confused on that. I knew that it would not do to go to the White House and attempt it, because there were too many of his employees about, and I looked around for several days to try and get a good chance at him, and one Sunday (the Sunday before he went to Long Branch) I went to his church in the morning. It is a small frame building, and I stood there at the door a moment. It was a little later; the services had commenced about three o'clock. I noticed the President sitting near the front, about three feet from the organ, and I thought myself, 'That would be a good chance to get him.' I intended to shoot him through the back of the head and let the ball pass through the ceiling, in order that no one else should be injured, and there could not possibly be a better place to remove a man than at his devotions. I had my revolver in my possession when I first went to the church, having purchased it about 10 days before the President's going to Long Branch. This was the Sunday prior to his leaving for Long Branch on Saturday. During that whole week I read the papers carefully. I thought it all over in detail. I thought just what people would talk, and thought what a tremendous excitement it would create, and I kept on thinking about it all this week. I made up my mind that the next Sunday I would certainly shoot him, and I was in church and I got a good chance at him. Thursday of the same week I noticed in the papers that he was going to Long Branch, and on the following Saturday he did go to the Branch for Mrs. Garfield's health. I went to the depot all prepared to remove him. I had the revolver with me. I had all my papers nicely prepared. I spoke to a man about a carriage to take me, as I told him, over near the Congressional Cemetery."

"I got to the depot about nine o'clock, and waited there until the President's White House carriage drove up. He did not kill him at that time, he says, 'because he had not the heart to fire while Mrs. Garfield was with him, clinging tenderly to his arm.' Learning that the President was to return on the following Monday Gutten went again to the depot to watch for him, but when the President reached there so many persons were about him that the time did not seem opportune. All that week, however, he says he watched for him and tried at various times to get a shot at him but did not succeed. How he begged him everywhere, day by day, is minutely told. Finally he heard from the papers that the President was going to Long Branch on Friday, and we give at this point his own narrative of what befell."

"I took my breakfast, he says, 'at the Riggs House about eight o'clock. I ate well and felt well in body and mind. I went into Lafayette Square and saw there some little time after breakfast, waiting for nine o'clock to come, and then I went to the depot, and I got there about ten minutes after nine. I rode there from the park in a hack, and I left the car, walked up to a bookbinder, got my boots blacked, and inquired for a man named John Taylor, whom, two weeks before I had spoken to about taking me out toward the Congressional Cemetery. They told me that Taylor's carriage was not there, and there were three or four other hackmen there who were very anxious to serve me, and finally I noticed a colored man, and I said to him, 'What will you take me out to the Congressional Cemetery for?'"

He says, "Well, I will take you out there for \$2." "All right," said I, "if I want to use you as I will let you know."

"I then went into the depot and took my private papers which I intended for the press, including a revised edition of my book 'The Truth, a Comparison to the Bible,' and stepping up to the news stand asked the young man in charge if I could leave those papers with him for a few moments, and he said 'Certainly,' and he took them and placed them up against the wall on top of some other papers. This was about twenty minutes after nine, and I went into the ladies' waiting room, and I looked around; saw there were quite a good many people there in the depot and carriages outside, but I did not see the President's carriage. I examined my revolver to see that it was all right, and took off the paper that I had wrapped around it, to keep the moisture off. I waited five or six minutes long, and saw the President drove up. He was in company with a gentleman whom, I understood, was Mr. Blaine, and I am satisfied that he was Mr. Blaine, although I did not recognize him. This gentleman looked very old, and he had a peculiar kind of headgear on, that I did not recognize as that of Mr. Blaine. The President and this gentleman drove up in a plain single seat carriage, with one horse. This gentleman, I think, was driver. It was a single or double-seated, single-seated, but very comfortable conversation with the gentleman, who evidently was Mr. Blaine. They sat in the carriage I should say some two minutes; they had not completed their conversation when they reached the depot, and during the interview of two minutes they finished their conversation. During this time they were engaged in very earnest and private conversation, as I have said."

"The President got out on the platform side and Mr. Blaine on the other side. They entered the ladies' room; I stood there watching the President, and they passed by me. Before they reached the depot I had been pronounced up and down the ladies' room between the ticket office door and the news stand door, a space of some ten or twelve feet. I walked up and down there I should say two or three times, looking my fill up, as I knew the hour was at hand. The President and Mr. Blaine came into the ladies' room and walked up to me; they did not notice me, as there were quite a number of ladies and children in the room. "There was quite a large crowd of ticket purchasers at the gentlemen's ticket office in the adjoining room; the depot seemed to be quite full of people. There was quite a crowd and commotion around, and the President was in the act of passing from the ladies' room to the main entrance through the door. I should say I was about four or five feet from the door nearest the ticket office, in the act of passing through the door to get through the depot to the cars. He was about three or four feet from the door. I stood five or six feet behind him, right in the middle of the room, and as he was in the act of walking away from me I pulled out the revolver and fired. He straightened up and threw his head back, and seemed to be perfectly bewildered. He did not seem to know what struck him. I looked at him; he did not drop; I then pulled again. He dropped his head, seemed to reel and fall over. I do not know where the first shot hit him. I aimed at the hollow of his back; I did not aim for any particular place, but I knew if I got those two bullets in his back he would certainly go. I was in a diagonal direction from the President, to the northwest, and supposed both shots struck."

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPH NEWS

The Yorktown Centennial.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Under the provisions of the act of Congress relating to the Centennial celebration at Yorktown, Va., the sum of \$2,000 was appropriated for the entertainment of the foreign guests of the United States, and an equal sum set apart to defray the expenses of the military celebration. It is now stated that the military celebration has already been extended, and that there will be a deficit of about \$9,500 which Congress will be appealed to, to make good. The appropriation for the entertainment of the foreign guests also insufficient, and it is likely that similar action will be taken with this fund.

Suit Against Mr. Tilden.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The suit against Samuel J. Tilden in regard to the New York iron mine came up before Judge Blatchford to-day in the U. S. Circuit Court. The action is brought by James W. Wilkinson, assignee in bankruptcy, demanding an accounting of the profits of the New York iron mine. The business of the mine concerned had been carried on in the upper peninsula of Michigan since 1844, and it is said that the undersigned profits amount to over \$1,000,000. Of this Wilkinson claims about \$150,000 from the estate as Tilden's partner in the concern.

Social Science Congress.

LUBIN, Oct. 7.—In the repression of crime action of the Social Science Congress yesterday Prof. Wayland, of New York, contributed a paper in favor of detaining in prison persons convicted of serious offenses until reformed, instead of sentencing them to definite periods of confinement. It was generally acknowledged that there was not yet sufficient experience in the working of the American system advocated in Prof. Wayland's paper to recommend its general adoption.

The Peabody Fund.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The board of trustees of the Peabody fund met to-day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and having approved the reports from different committees adjourned until next October. President Winthrop announced that Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, had accepted a place on the board made vacant by the death of Geo. W. Riggs.

Body Washed Ashore.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—The Signal Corps Station at Cape Hatteras, N. C., reports that the body of Capt. Hunter, of the schooner Thomas J. Lincolnton, was washed ashore near Life Saving Station No. 20 at 5 a. m. All three schooners wrecked near this station are a total loss.

Horrible Accident.

FITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 7.—Kneass Miller, a brakeman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, in attempting to board a moving train yesterday morning, struck against a building standing near the track and fell under the wheels of the car. He was terribly mangled.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—1 P. M.—The wheat market opened busily this morning, and there was a decline of 2 1/4 cts from yesterday's close. There was a great rush to sell and prices fluctuated wildly. Corn, oats and provisions also declined.

Earthquake.

BRISTOL, N. H., Oct. 7.—The shock of an earthquake was felt here a little after midnight. It passed from west to east, and made a noise like the rumbling of a heavy train of cars and shook the buildings perceptibly.

Fire.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—A Liverpool special to the Telegram says: The Exchange buildings in Rensselaer street are on fire. The flames are rapidly spreading. Great excitement in the city.

Marine Disaster.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Oct. 7.—During the storm of the 6th inst., an unknown loaded schooner was ashore at the foot of the island. Her crew were probably drowned.

Do not waste your money for every new remedy advertised to cure a cough, when you know that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has won the popular trust for thirty years. Price 25 cents.

Egyptian Finances.

LONDON, October 7.—The Alexandria correspondent of the Times says: The financial situation here is, of course, almost desperate.

Gutten.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The indictment in the Gutten case will not be presented to the grand jury to-day.

Exposito in Europe.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Exposito, the alleged brigand on landing at Rotterdam, from the steamer P. Caland, was placed in irons.

Financial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The Post's financial article says: At the Stock Exchange prices are higher than yesterday, those for the leading stocks having been advanced on the purchases to cover short sales. U. S. bonds are 3/4 higher for the 4s, which are up to 113 1/4, higher for the 4 1/2s to 115 1/4, and the extended 5s to 100 1/4, 3/4 higher for the extended 6s to 100 1/4. State bonds are dull. R. R. bonds are irregular. The advance in stocks has ranged from 1 to 5 per cent. The money stringency continues, and the stock brokers are generally paying a commission for money in addition to 6 per cent. per annum. This commission ranging from 1/64 to 1/16 of 1 per cent. per day.